

1. KRASHENINNIKOV, G. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Ural Mountains - Coal
7. Regularities of arrangement changes of the Triasic-Jurassic coal-bearing strata of the eastern slope of the Urals as a factor of their evaluation.  
(Abstract.) Izv.Glav.upr.geol.fon. no. 2, 1947
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.

The problem of cycles in coal-bearing strata. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk,  
no.90:21-27 '47. (MIRA 9:11)  
(Coal geology)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.

Coal deposits of the interior zone of the Ural geosyncline. Trudy  
Inst.geol.nauk. no.90:76-87 '47. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Ural Mountains--Coal geology)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G. F.

PA 156T76

USSR/Minerals - Coal  
Mineral Deposits

Jan/Feb 50

"Some Characteristic Features in the Distribution of Coal Fields From the Regions Most Studied in the USSR," G. F. Krasheninnikov, 12 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 1

Discusses relation of coal fields to definite tectonics: largest coal fields developed in boundary and internal flexures or geosynclines; the next largest, in internal and boundary "syneclyses" of platforms; next, in boundary and stabilized internal parts of geosyncinal

156T76

USSR/Minerals - Coal (Contd)

Jan/Feb 50

regions; and finally, the least favorable setting for coal deposits, in internal highly mobile parts of geosyncinal regions. Paleogeographic background also strongly influenced formation of coal deposits.

156T76

KRASHENNIKOV, G. F.

180T57

USSR/Geology - Lithology

Mar/Apr 51

"Methods of Establishment of Lithological Theories,"  
G. F. Krashennikov

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geol" No 2, pp 68-82

Discusses contemporary state of subject and concludes  
that lithol theory is not yet established, although  
Soviet scientists point out the right way. Author  
investigates various conditions necessary to attain  
successful theory.

LC

180T57.

KRASHENNIKOV, G. F.

180T58

USSR/Geology - Sedimentary Rocks

Mar/Apr 51

"Problem of Formation Laws of Sedimentary Rocks,"  
G. F. Krashennikov

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geol" No 2, pp 83-94

Discusses formation of deposits, concepts of "sedimentary differentiation" and "periodicity law of deposit accumulation" by L. V. Pustovalov, taking into consideration irreversible process of terrestrial development. Includes brief evaluation of works of N. M. Strakhov by author and Pustovalov.

LC

180T58

1. KRASHENINNIKOV, G. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Coal
7. Paragenetic associations of coal-bearing formations.  
Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 27 no. 4, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

KRASHEVNIKOV, G. F.

Dissertation: "Conditions of Accumulation of Coal-bearing Formations in the USSR." Dr Geol-Min Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni I. V. Lomonosov, 26 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 20 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

KRASHENINNIKOV, G. F.

"Geochemical, Tectonic, Terrigenno-mineralogical and Other Phases."

A paper presented on 8 April 1955, The Activity of the Moscow Society of Naturalists, Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody  
Vol LX.

No 6, Moscow, Nov-Dec 1955, pp 80-90, Geology section  
Source: U-9235, 29 Nov 1956

KRASHENNIKOV, G.Y.

Genetic relations of coal-bearing formations. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl.  
no.5:35-48 '56. (MLRA §:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Coal geology)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.

USSR/ Minerals - Book review

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 26/28

Authors : Krasheninnikov, G. F., and Putintsev, V. A.

Title : Critique and bibliography

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 26/1, 108-117, Jan 1956

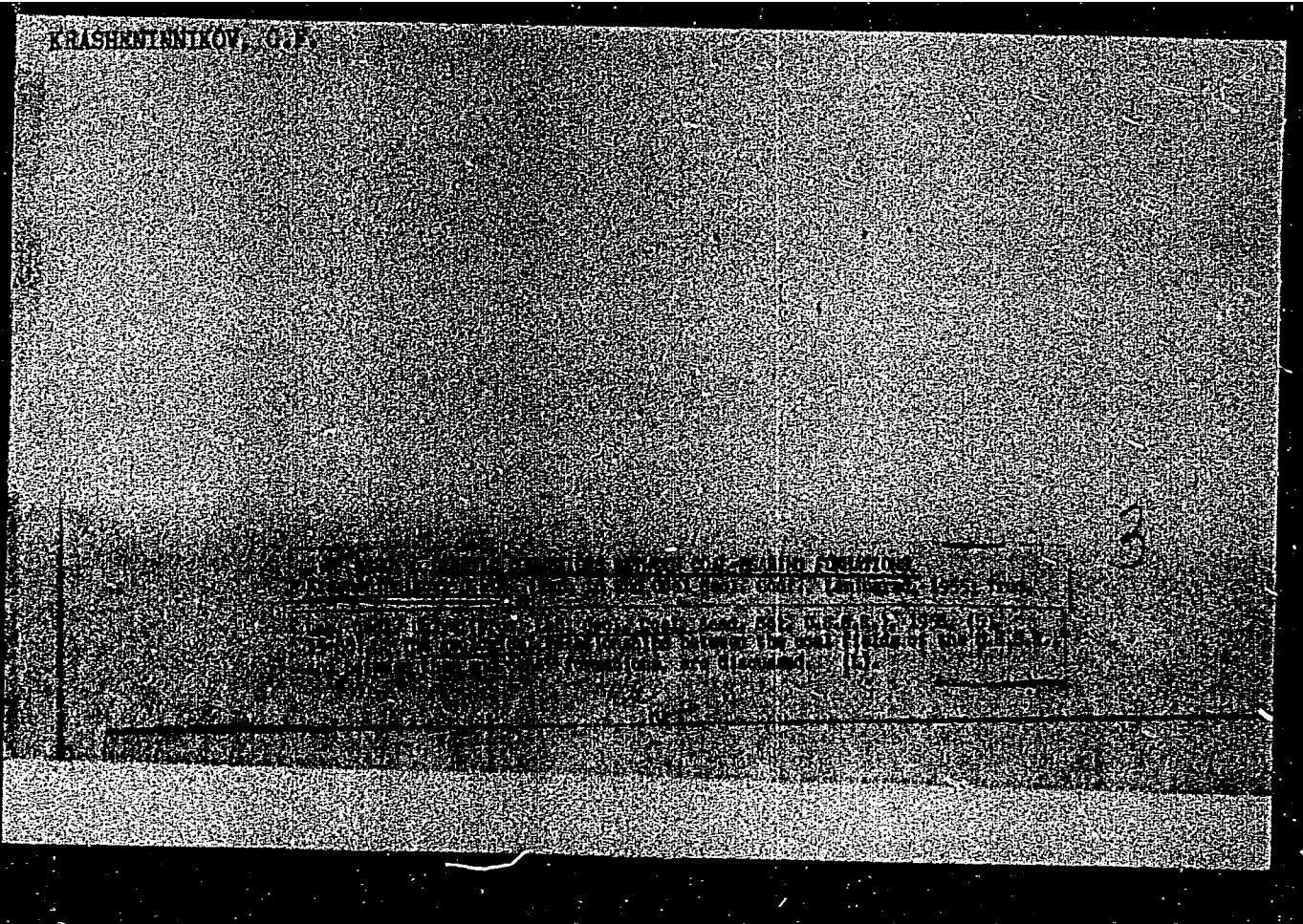
Abstract : Critical review is presented of several new books written by Soviet lithologists (study of rocks) and on new literary publications by Gertsen and Ogarev.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826030008-4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826030008-4"

Krasheninnikov, Grigoriy Fedorovich

KRASHENINNIKOV, Grigorii Fedorovich; MURATOV, M.V., prof., red.; PERMYAKOVA,  
A.I., red.; MEZ'YER, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Conditions associated with coalbearing formations in the U.S.S.R.]  
Usloviia nakopleniya uglenosnykh formatsii SSSR. [Moskva] Izd-vo  
Mosk.univ.; 1957. 291 p. [With summary in English] (MIRA 11:1)  
(Coal geology)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.Y.

ABRAMOV, S.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; AVIASHIN, S.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk;  
AMMOSOV, I.I., doktor geol.-min.nauk; ANDRIYEVSKIY, V.D., inzh.;  
ANTROPOV, A.N., inzh.; APANAS'YEV, B.L., inzh.; BIRGMAN, Ya.V.,  
inzh.; BLOKHA, Ye.Ye., inzh.; BOGACHEVA, Ye.N., inzh.; BUKRINSKIY, V.A.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEV, P.V., doktor geol.-min.nauk; VINOGRADOV,  
B.G., inzh.; GOLUBEV, S.A., inzh.; GORDIYENKO, P.D., inzh.; GUSEV, N.A.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; DOROKHIN, I.V., kand.geol.-min.nauk; KALIMYKOV, G.S.,  
inzh.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I., doktor khim.nauk; KOROLEV, I.V., inzh.;  
KOSTLIVTSEV, A.A., inzh.; KRATKOVSKIY, L.F., inzh.; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.Y.,  
prof. doktor geol.-min.nauk; KRIKUNOV, L.A., inzh.; LEVIT, D.Ye., inzh.;  
LISITSA, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; LUSHNIKOV, V.A., inzh.; MATVEYEV, A.K.,  
dots., kand.geol.-min.nauk; MEPURISHVILI, G.Ye., iznh.; MIRONOV, K.V.,  
inzh.; MOLCHANOV, I.J., iznh.; NAUMOVA, S.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;  
NEKIPEROV, V.Ye., inzh.; PAVLOV, F.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; PANYUKOV, P.N.,  
doktor geol.-min.nauk; POPOV, V.S., inzh.; PYATLIN, M.P., kand.tekhn.  
nauk; RASHKOVSKIY, Ya.Z., inzh.; ROMANOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.  
nauk; RYZHOV, P.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SELYATITSKIY, G.A., inzh.;  
SPERANSKIY, M.A., inzh.; TIRENT'YEV, Ye.V., inzh.; TITOV, N.G., doktor  
khim.nauk; GOKAREV, I.F., inzh.; TROYANSKIY, S.V., prof.; doktor geol.-  
min.nauk; FEDOROV, B.D., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, V.S., inzh.  
[deceased]; KHOMENTOVSKIY, A.S., prof., doktor geol.-min.nauk; TROYANOV-  
SKIY, S.V., otvetstvennyy red.; TERPIGOREV, A.M., red.; KRIKUNOV, L.A.,  
red.; KUZNETSOV, I.A., red.; MIRONOV, K.V., red.; AVERSHIN, S.G., red.;  
BURTSEV, M.P., red.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., red.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., red.;  
RYZHOV, P.A., red.; BALANDIN, V.V., inzh., red.; BLOKH, I.M., kand.  
tekhn.nauk, red.; BUKRINSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VOLKOV, K.Yu.,  
inzh., red.; VOROB'YEV, A.A., inzh., red.; ZVONAREV, K.A., prof. doktor  
tekhn.nauk, red.

(Continued on next card)

ARRAMOV, S.K.-- (continued) Card 2.

ZDANOVICH, V.G., pret., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; IVANOV, G.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; KARAVAYEV, N.M., red.; KOROTKOV, G.V., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOROTKOV, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MAKKAVEYEV, A.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; OMEL'CHENKO, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SEMERZON, E.M., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; USHAKOV, I.N., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; YARLOKOV, V.S., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOROLEVA, T.I., red.izd-va; KASHALIMINA, Z.I., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, F.L., tekhn.red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedia handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii apravochnik. Glav. red. I.M.Terpigorev. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po uglefrazii preryshl. Vol.2. [Geology of coal deposits and surveying] Geologiya ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii i marksheiderskoe delo. Redkologia tets. S.V.Troianskiy. 1957. 646 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Ak SSSR (for Karavayev)  
(Coal geology--Dictionaries)

БОГДАНОВ, А.А.; ГАМКРЕЛИДЗЕ, П.Д.; ГОРСКИЙ, И.И.; ЗАРИДЗЕ, Г.М.;  
КРАШЕНИННИКОВ, Г.Ф.; МУРАТОВ, М.В.; РАДКЕВИЧ, Я.А.;  
СОБОЛЕВ, В.С.; ХАИН, В.Я.; ШАТАЛОВ, Я.Т.

Visiting Czechoslovakian geologists. Vest.Mosk.um.Ser.biol.,  
pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.2:3-27 '57. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Czechoslovakia--Geology)

~~KRASHENINNIKOV, G. F.~~

"Facies Investigations on Sedimentary Rocks"

report presented at the 5th Intl. Sedimentology Congress, Geneva/Lausanne,  
2-7 June 1958.

XXXX

AUTHOR: Krasheninnikov, G.F.

SOV-5-58-3-21/59

TITLE: Contemporary Garnet Placer on the Banks of the Galichskoye  
Lake (Sovremennaya granatovaya rossyp' na beregu Galichsko-  
kovo ozera)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody,  
Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 3, p 149 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a resume of a lecture given on Mar 14, 1958. In  
1954 the author discovered placer deposits of garnet sands,  
and gives the exact location and the type at the Galichskoye Lake.

1. Geology--USSR    2. Sand--Sources

Card 1/1

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.

Some geological characteristics of the distribution of coal  
reserves of the U.S.S.R. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol.,pochv.,geol.,  
geog. 13 no.4:113-120 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy i regional'noy geologii Moskovskogo  
universiteta.  
(Coal geology)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G. F.

AUTHOR: Krasheninnikov, G. F., Professor.

30-1-38/39

TITLE: Phases and the "Theory of Phases" (Fatsiya i "uchenije o fatsiyakh").

PERIODICAL: Vestnik AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 1, pp. 136-143 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This paper concerns the new edition of the book "The Theory of Phases" by D. V. Malivkin, Academician, which is criticized by professor G. F. Krasheninnikov.  
There is 1 Slavic reference.

AVAILABLE. Library of Congress.

1. Phases-Theory

Card 1/1

KRASHENNIKOV, G.F.

~~Modern garnetiferous sand placer along the shores of Lake Galich.~~  
Bul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 33 no.3:149 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Galich, Lake -- Garnet)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, No. 3455<sup>4</sup>

Author : Kraseninnikov, G. F.

Inst : Central Geological Institute

Title : Genetic Types of Coal-Bearing Deposits

Orig Pub : Vest. Ustred. ustavu geol., 1958, 33, No 5, 309-317

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

D - 4

PUSTOVALOV, L.V., otv.red.; GIMMEL'FARB, B.M., red.; KRASHENINNIKOV,  
G.E., red.; SARKISYAN, S.G., red.; SERDYUCHENKO, D.P., red.;  
TEODOROVICH, G.I., red.; SHVETSOV, M.S., red.; SHIRONOVA, Z.A.,  
red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Problems of sedimentology; reports of Soviet geologists for  
the Sixth International Congress of Sedimentology] Voprosy sedi-  
mentologii; doklady sovetskikh geologov k VI Mezhdunarodnomu  
kongressu po sedimentologii. Moscow, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo  
lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedor, 1960. 215 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. International Congress of Sedimentology. 6th, Copenhagen,  
1960.

(Rocks, Sedimentary)

KRASHEVINKOV, G. F.

Kharkov geological conference on sedimentary formations in the  
greater Donets Basin. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4; Geol. 15 no.4:71-  
72 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Donets Basin--Rocks, Sedimentary)

BARSANOV, G.P.; BOGDANOV, A.A.; YERMAKOV, N.P.; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.;  
SERGEYEV, Ye.M.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; YAKUSHOVA, A.F.

International geological congress in Copenhagen. Vest. Mosk. un.  
Ser. 4: Geol. 15 no.6:3-12 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Geology--Congresses)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F., prof.

Tasks of lithological research. Vest. AN SSSR 31 no.10:132-134  
O '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Siberia, Western--Rocks, Sedimentary)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.

Some problems of modern paleogeographical methods. Izv. AN  
SSSR. Ser. geol. 27 no.6:99-107 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Paleogeography)  
(Geology, Economic)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.

Facies, genetic types, and formations. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol.  
27 no.8:3-13 Ag '62. (MIA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Geology--Terminology)

KRASENINNIKOV, G.F. [Krashennikov, G.F..]

The facies, genetic types, and formations. Analele geol geogr 17  
no.2:49-60 Ap-Je '63.

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.

Fifth All-Union Conference on Lithology held in Novosibirsk,  
Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 37 no.4:137-138 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.; TYZHNOV, A.V.

New map of the distribution of coal-bearing sediments in the  
U.S.S.R. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 28 no.7:94-97 Jl. '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

KAZARINOV, V.P., otv. red.; BGATOV, V.I., red.; KAZANSKIY, Yu.P.,  
red.; KRASHEVINKOV, G.F., red.; SAKS, V.N., red.;  
YAHLOKOV, V.S., red.; SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.

[Methods for compiling lithological facies and paleo-  
graphic maps; transactions] Metody sostavleniya li-  
tologofatsial'nykh i paleogeograficheskikh kart; trudy.  
Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirsogo otd-niya AN SSSR.  
Vol.1. 1963. 174 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznoye litologicheskoye soveshchaniye. 5th.  
Novosibirsk, 1961.

KAZARINOV, V.P., otv. red.; BGATOV, V.I., red.; KAZANSKIY,  
Yu.P., red.; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F., red.; SAKS, V.N.,  
red.; YABLOKOV, V.S., red.; SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.

[Sedimentary formations of Siberia; transactions] Osadochnye formatsii Sibiri; trudy. Novosibirsk, Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niya AN SSSR. Vol.2. 1964.  
162 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznoye litologicheskoye soveshchaniye. 5th,  
Novosibirsk.

Bart - c

KRASHEMINNIKOV, G.F.

Some remarks regarding the methods of lithological-formational  
analysis. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.6:151-159 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

l. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BOGDANOV, A.A., prof.; YERMAKOV, N.P.; KOPTEV-DVORNIKOV, V.S.;  
KRASHEVNIKOV, G.E.; LEONOV, G.P.; SMIRNOV, V.I. akad.

International Geological Congress in New Delhi. Vest.  
Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 20 no.3:3-16 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.

Problems of lithology on the 22d session of the International  
Geological Congress in India. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.3:155-160  
My-Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

STRAKHOV, N.M.; LANGE, O.K.; YABLOKOV, V.S.; SARYCHEVA, T.G.;  
OVCHINNIKOV, A.M.; SHCHEGOLEV, D.I.; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F.;  
MENYAYLENKO, P.A.; KALEDA, G.A.; ANUFRIYEV, A.A., student

Mikhail Sergeevich Shvetsov, 1885- . Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
geol. i razv. 8 no.11:7-13 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut (for Anufriyev).

MONOKROVICH, E.I.; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.I.

Use of a simplified heat pump in a heat supply based on  
thermal waters. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.tekh.nauk. no.3:3-11  
'60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR.  
(Heat pumps)

KRASHENINNIKOV, G.V., inzhener.

The FWD boring machine. Mekh.stroi. 4 no.3:19-20 Mr. 147.  
(Boring machinery)

KULAYEV, I.S., FAIS, D., METLITSKAYA, A.Z., KRASHENINNIKOV, T.A.

Short-lived inclusion of  $P^{32}$  into the mycelium of *Fenixillium chrysogenum*. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.1:198-201 N '64.

(MIRA 17:12)  
Preistavleno akademikom A.N. Belozerskim.

KRASHENINNIKOV, I.G.; ROZENSHTEYN, Ya.I.

Hauling of alcohol by trucks. Spirit.prom. 20 no. 2:37-39 '54. (MLRA 7:6)  
(Kharkov--Tank trucks) (Tank trucks--Kharkov) (Alcohol--Transportation)

Krasheninnikov, F. I.

CHERTORIJSKIY, Konstantin Valichonovich [Chertorizh's'kyi, K. V.]; KRASHENINNIKOV,  
Ivan Ivanovich; PISARENKO, M., veduchiy red.; PATSALYUK, P., tekhn.  
red.

[Equipment for operating electric drives] Aparatura upravlenija  
elektropryvodami. Kyiv, Dersh. vyd-vo tekhn. lit-ry URSR, 1958.  
325 p.

(Electric driving) (MIRA 11:8)

AUTHOR: Krasheninnikov, I.I., Engineer

110-SR-6-8/22

TITLE: Step-by-Step Counter Relay Type Ye-526  
(Schetno-shagovoye rele tipa Ye-526)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 6,  
pp 37 - 41 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: For purposes of automatic control a programming selector--switch is often required. Although programme-selectors such as type KA4000 are used in the metallurgical industry, they are cumbersome and power-type step-by-step selector switches are not made. Relay type Ye-526 has been developed and is smaller and more convenient than type KA-4000 equipment. The relay is flexible, being useful in three applications: for successive connection of a number of circuits; for connecting only programmed circuits; and for combinations of these two functions. The diagram of the relay is given in Figure 1 and it is illustrated photographically in Figure 4. It consists of two flat commutators, each with 30 positions; an asynchronous servomotor; an isolating transformer; and a pulse circuit. The operation of the relay in each of the three duties is then

Card 1/2

Step-by-Step Counter Relay Type Ye-526

110-S8-6-8/22

described and a brief analysis of the switching conditions is given. The relay can switch 50-W inductive load at 220 V d.c. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Rele i avtomatiki" ("Relay and Automatic Device Factory")  
SUBMITTED: October 21, 1957  
Card 2/2 1. Electronic relays--Design

AUTHOR:

Rozenfeld, V.I., Engineer, and Krasheninnikov, I.I.,  
Engineer.

SOV/110-58-7-15/21

TITLE:

Thyratron time-relays,  
(Tiratronnye reley vremeni)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektro promyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 7,  
pp 52-56. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is claimed that thyratron time-relays do not suffer from many of the defects of other types. They are simple, cheap, reliable and have long life. By using a cold-cathode thyratron the relay is always ready for use. The relay can be made to operate up to ten times a second and the power consumption is only 5 - 8 VA. The principle of operation is explained with reference to the circuit given in Fig 1. When the operating switch is closed, voltage is applied to a resistance/capacitance charging circuit; the time delay depends on the rate of voltage build-up in the capacitor, a formula for which is given. The accuracy of the relay time-setting is affected by voltage variations of the power source, changes in the ignition voltage of

Card 1/4

Thyatron time-relays.

SOV/10-58-7-15/21

the thyatron and the values of R and C. It may be necessary to use a voltage supply stabiliser. The thyatron ignition voltage is affected by the ambient temperature to some extent; also, the resistance and capacitance values may change as the components age. It is important that the insulation resistance of the components should be good, else the errors increase. However, in practice, very satisfactory results can be obtained without using expensive or scarce components. The time-delay that can be obtained is limited by a number of factors, for instance the operating time of the output relay is of the order of 0.1 secs and if the time of operation is more than about 5 minutes the time-constant and leakage of the capacitor begin to take effect. A

Card 2/4

SOV/110-58-7-15/21

thyatron time-relays.

number of examples of thyatron time-relays are then given. A circuit in which the thyatron operates only whilst the output relay is actually operating is given in Fig 3. The circuit of time-relay type VL-1 is given in Fig 4 and the operation of the relay is explained; the method of connection is shown in Fig 5 and a photograph of the relay in Fig 6. The relay may be used on circuits of 127 or 220 V with time-delays of 0.5 - 95 secs. or 85 - 180 secs, the range being selected by means of a switch. The switching relay can interrupt inductive loads of 40W in a 220 V d.c. circuit or 250 VA in an a.c. circuit. Variations in the time setting may be up to + 15%. Time-relay type VL-2, which uses a paper/foil capacitor instead of metallised paper has greater accuracy and can operate over a wider temperature range. In other respects it is the same as type VL-1. Type VL-3 covers the same time-range as VL-1 but uses a paper/foil capacitor; it has two contactors of higher rupturing capacity and the thyatron operates only whilst the output relay is operating, so that the life is better. This relay is

Card 3/4

SOVAD-58-7-15/21

Thyatron time-relays.

recomended for use in automatic schemes where high accuracy is required over a wide range of ambient temperature. Relay type VL-4 is intended for automatic time-delay setting during photographic printing; the time-delay varies from 0.5 - 30 seconds. It can operate Card 4/4 a 250W enlarger lamp. There are 7 figures.

1. Thyatrons--Design
2. Thyatrons--Performance

9(6)

AUTHORS: Krasheninnikov, I. I., Smirnov, V. V., SOV/119-58-12-12/13  
Engineers

TITLE: Pulse Counter Relay of the Type Ye-531  
(Schetno-impul'snoye rele tipa Ye-531)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 12, pp 30 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This relay of the type Ye-531 has been developed in the Kiyevskiy zavod rele i avtomatiki (Kiyev Relay and Automation Works). It automatically counts the number of processes of a mechanism and, after counting to a certain predetermined number, it gives an order to the power element to initiate the next process cycle. The relay is quoted to have a life time of at least 5 million pulses and is provided to be fed by a.c. The magnets, however, are fed by d.c. through a rectifier (germanium diode) from an a.c. source, which is incorporated in the device. The device itself is mounted on a plastics ground plate. The case is in front fitted with a window, thus providing for a simple adjustment, which can be varied between 1 and 75 pulses. The relay operates only at a pulse repetition frequency less than 4 per second. If an extension

Card 1/2

SOV/119-58-12-12/13

Pulse Counter Relay of the Type Ye-531

of the pulse counting range is desired, two or more relays must be used. Test specimens of this relay operated still reliably after 20 million pulses.

There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

KRASHENNIKOV  
KRASHENNIKOV, I.I., inzh.

E-526 counting and step relay. Vest. elektroprom. 29 no. 6:37-41  
(MIRA 11:8)  
Je '58.

1. Zavod "Relo i avtomatiki."  
(Electric relays)

CHERTORYZHSKIY, Konstantin Vakkovich; KRASHENINNIKOV, I.I., red.;  
SOROKA, M.S., red.; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn.red.

[Automatic electric control of metal cutting machines] Elektro-  
avtomatika metallorezhushchikh stankov. Pod red. I.I.Krasheninnikova.  
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.  
lit-ry, 1959. 299 p. (MIRA 12:5)  
(Machine tools) (Automatic control)

86772  
S/104/66/000/003/002/002  
E041/E421

9,8200

AUTHOR: Krasheninnikov, I.I., Engineer

TITLE: Type K-2 (K-2) Double АПВ (APV) Electronic Relay

PERIODICAL: Elektricheskiye Stantsii, 1960, No.3, pp.65-68

TEXT: This development has made use of standard parts (intermediate relay, capacitors, resistors) and a 2-circuit thyatron relay timer with 2 independent delay settings. For increased accuracy, a stabilized voltage supply is used. Fig.1 is a circuit diagram of the relay. The operation is as follows: When the switch is closed  $C_2$  is charged and the circuit is in its normal initial condition. All relay circuits are unenergized. When the switch opens, due to non-correspondence of its position and that of the control circuit, an external loop (terminals 3, 5) closes and  $C_2$  discharges through the winding of the intermediate relay 3Π. The latter operates, latching itself through  $R_{13}$ , energizes relay 4Π and prepares the timer for its first cycle of operation. In operating, 4Π starts the timer and, through its second winding, obtains the additional excitation necessary for latching during the second cycle of the timer.  $C_1$  now begins to charge through  $R_4$  and  $R_6$ . When sufficient time has elapsed,

Card 1/5

86772

S/104/60/000/003/002/002  
E041/E421

## Type K-2 (K-2) Double AMB (APV) Electronic Relay

the voltage on the capacitor, and thus on the thyratron grid, reaches firing level and relay 1Π operates. The latter closes the switch circuit, latches itself by its series winding, discharges C<sub>1</sub> and open-circuits relay 3Π. Because the parallel winding of 3Π is connected to C<sub>2</sub> the armature of this relay drops out after a certain delay which is necessary for the complete discharge of C<sub>1</sub>. When 3Π trips, the operating coil of 4Π is de-energized but the relay remains latched, also the normally closed contacts on 3Π switch in the relay timer for its second cycle. If the first cycle was successful then the switch remains closed, relay 1Π drops out, 3Π remains out and the relay timer continues working. When the second delay time (10 to 20 sec) has elapsed, relay 2Π operates. Its normally open contacts short circuit the latching winding on 4Π. The latter drops out and de-energizes the timer circuit. Since the switch contact-block is open-circuited, the series winding of 2Π is opened and its closure will be momentary. Thus operation of a second cycle as a consequence of a successful first cycle is "single-shot" and

Card 2/5

86772

S/104/60/000/003/002/002  
E041/E421

## Type K-2 (K-2) Double A7B(APV) Electronic Relay

it is necessary to restore the circuit to its original condition. Repeat operation is possible not sooner than 60 seconds after closure of the switch. The sequence of events is also described in detail for the case of an unsuccessful first cycle. All components are mounted on a withdrawable steel plate, as in Fig.2, which is housed in a conventional case. Dimensions and fixing centres are shown in a separate figure. The operating voltage is 220 V d.c. and the delay limits are: 1st cycle, 0.5 to 5 sec; 2nd cycle, 10 to 20 sec. I.M.Gres', Engineer (Kiyevenergo), M.I.Tsarev, Candidate of Technical Sciences and P.K.Feyst, Candidate of Technical Sciences (VNIE) participated in the development work. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy zavod "Rele i avtomatika"  
(Kiyev "Relay and Automation" Factory)

Card 3/5

86772

S/104/60/000/003/002/002  
E041/E421

## Type K-2 (K-2) Double APV (APV) Electronic Relay

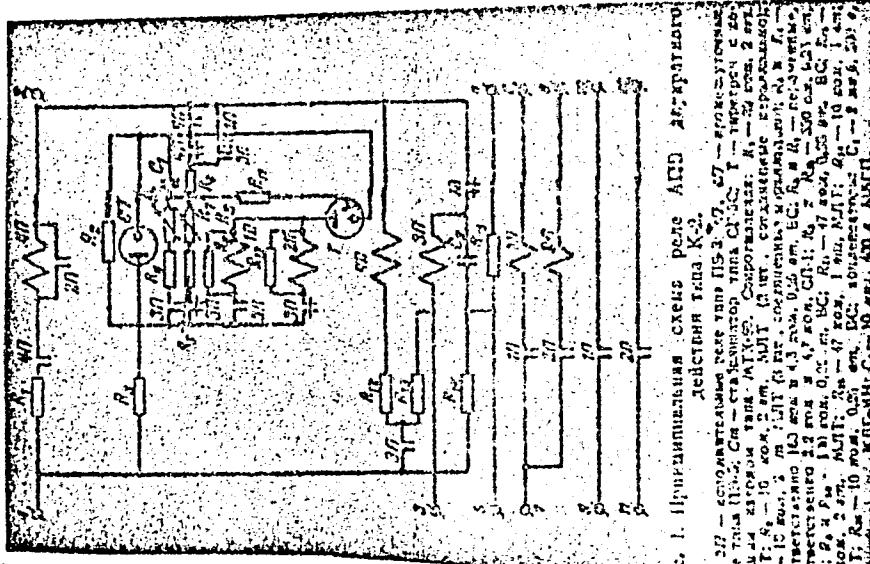


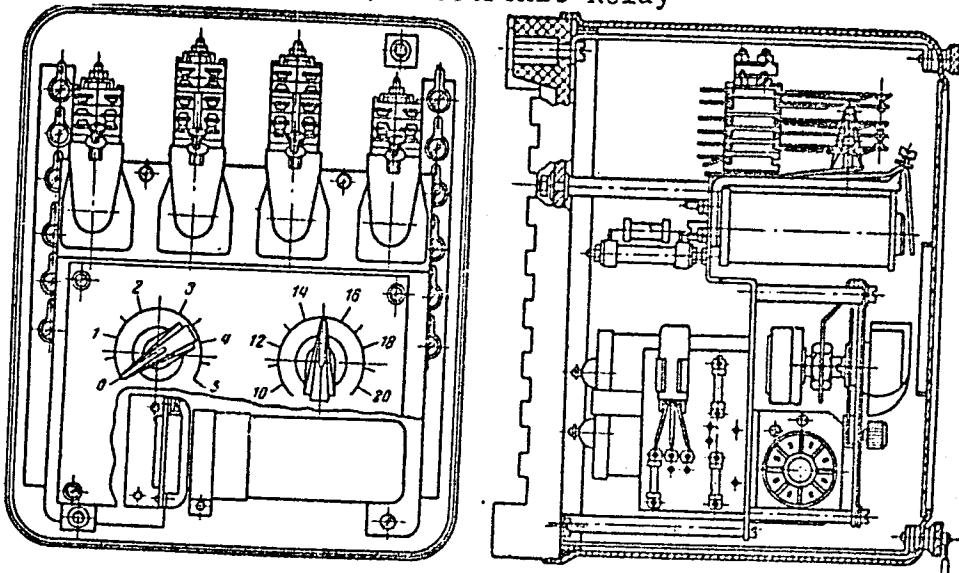
Рис. 1. Принципиальная схема реле APV двухконтактного действия типа К-2.

III-27 — спиралевидные рез. типа NS-2; C1—C7 — стекловолоконные конденсаторы типа СГ-3; R — проводник с диаметром 2 мм. См — стеклопластик танк. АТКС. Компоненты: R1 — 1000 ом, 0,5 вт; R2 — 1000 ом, 0,5 вт; R3 — 1000 ом, 0,5 вт; R4 — 1000 ом, 0,5 вт; R5 — 1000 ом, 0,5 вт; R6 — 1000 ом, 0,5 вт; R7 — 1000 ом, 0,5 вт; R8 — 1000 ом, 0,5 вт; R9 — 1000 ом, 0,5 вт; R10 — 1000 ом, 0,5 вт; C1 — 0,01 мкФ; C2 — 0,01 мкФ; C3 — 0,01 мкФ; C4 — 0,01 мкФ; C5 — 0,01 мкФ; C6 — 0,01 мкФ; C7 — 0,01 мкФ; Q1 — 100 мА, 10 вт; Q2 — 100 мА, 10 вт; K1 — контактный элемент, 100 мА, 10 вт; K2 — контактный элемент, 100 мА, 10 вт; K3 — контактный элемент, 100 мА, 10 вт; K4 — контактный элемент, 100 мА, 10 вт; K5 — контактный элемент, 100 мА, 10 вт; K6 — контактный элемент, 100 мА, 10 вт; K7 — контактный элемент, 100 мА, 10 вт; K8 — контактный элемент, 100 мА, 10 вт; K9 — контактный элемент, 100 мА, 10 вт; K10 — контактный элемент, 100 мА, 10 вт.

86772

S/104/60/000/003/002/002  
E041/E421

Type K-2 (K-2) Double АПВ (APV) Electronic Relay



Card 5/5

FIG. 2.

KRASOVENNIKOV, I. M.

28983

I Tyulina, L. N. K. sistyemat'kye, ekologii I tsyenologii nyekotorykh vidov artemisia flory altaya. Botan. Zhurnal, 1949, No. 4, C. 341-51. Bibliogr: S. 35.

SO: Letopis' No. 34.

38168. KRASHENINNIKOV, I. M. and VASIL'YEV, YA. YA.

O lesostepi zapad. nogo sklona Yuzhnogo Urala. (Geobotan. obzor),  
Trudy Pochv. in-ta im. Dokuchayeva, t. XXX, 1949, s. 143-78.  
Bibliogr: 10 Nazv.

KRASHENINIKOV I. M.

Krasheninikov, I. M. - "A certain works of the Caucasian flora," Botan. materialy Gerbariya Botan. in-ta im. K. Karavaia Akad. nauk SSSR, Vol. XI, 1949, n. 176-80

SC: U-4921, 20 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

KRASHENINNIKOV, I. M.

Krasheninnikov, I. M. "On the genus 'rachanthemum D C,'" Botan. materialy  
Gerbariya Botan. in-ta im. Komarova Akad. nauk SSSR,  
Vol. XI, 1949, p. 181-200

SD: U-4934, 29 October 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949)

KRASHENINNIKOV, I.M.

Geography and Geology

Geographical works; (Sostavlenie i red. A.I. Solov'yeva), Moskva, Gos. izd.vo geogr. lit-ry, 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October, 1952 UNCL.

KRASHENNIKOV, Ippolit Mikhaylovich; LAVRENT'YEVA, Ye. V., redaktor; RIVINA,  
I.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; SUKACHEV, V.N., akademik, redaktor;  
SOLOV'YEVA, A.I.

[Geographical studies] Geograficheskie raboty. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
Geograficheskoi lit-ry, 611 p. 1954. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent APN RSFSR (for Solov'yeva).  
(Geography)

KRASHENINNIKOV, I. P., Cand Tech Sci. -- "Study of sawing  
pine logs <sup>into</sup> high-quality lumber." Mos, 1961. (Min of Higher  
and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Mos Forest Eng Inst) (KL, 8-61, 245)

- 254 -

GORN, L.S.; KRASHENINNIKOV, I.S.; KHAZANOV, B.I.; MELESHKO, V.K.,  
red.; VLASOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Electronics in nuclear spectrometry] Elektronika v spektrometrii  
iadernykh izluchenii. [By] L.S. Gorn, I.S. Krasheninnikov, B.I.  
Khazanov. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963. 291 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Nuclear counters) (Spectrometry)

KRAMARENKO, I.O.

Rational selection of the number of channels in spectrometry.  
Nauch.-tekhn. sber. Gos. izd-va lit. v obshch. nauki i tekhn.  
no. 627-37 '63 (MIRA 1/63)

Counting characteristics of multichannel analyzers with several  
transducers. Ibid. 249-52

ACCESSION NR: AR4023766

S/0274/64/000/001/A082/A082

SOURCE: RZh. Radiotekhnika i elekrosvyaz'. Abs. 1A539

AUTHORS: Kurochkin, S. S.; Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Milov, Yu. G.

TITLE: Analyzers with many pickups

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radio-elektronike. T. 2. Ch. 2. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 31-46

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, multichannel analyzer, nuclear particle angular distribution, statistical analysis, pulse counting rate, analyzer dead time

TRANSLATION: In a large number of experiments many pickups are used simultaneously, and if their signals are recorded channel by channel, the apparatus turns out to be quite complicated. A much more compact installation consists of a recording part of a multichannel

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4023766

analyzer used in conjunction with an input coding unit, which connects each pickup with a definite address of the recording part. The transmitter signal is first distinguished from the background by its level, sign, or some other parameter. Such systems can be used, for example, in a statistical analysis of angular distribution of nuclear particles. Coding devices of the sequential and parallel types are considered, along with the problems involved in the construction of systems consisting of many pickups with analyzers. Two types of analyzers are described and circuits are presented for their principal units. It is shown that owing to the considerable dead time (20--30 microseconds) the efficiency of such systems is inadequate in the case of large loads, but when the pulse counting rate is less than one pulse per second, this shortcoming can be neglected. Bibliography, 4 titles. I. B.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

SUB CODES: PH, QE

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4023770

S/0274/64/000/001/A082/A083

SOURCE: RZh. Radiotekhnika i elekrosvyaz', Abs. 1A543

AUTHORS: Kurochkin, S. S.; Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Kuznetsov, K. F.

TITLE: Multichannel analyzer for large scale production

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektronike. T. 2. Ch. 2. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 53-61

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel analyzer, pulse code converter, interval code converter, analyzer storage unit, analyzer data processing unit, analog analyzer output, digital analog output, mass production analyzer

TRANSLATION: The development and technical data on four types of analyzers and their transmittal to the plants are reported. The greater part of the input and output units are common to analyzers

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4023770

of any one type. The differences between analyzers are determined essentially by the parameters of their storage and information processing units. The input units of the analyzers convert either pulse amplitudes or time intervals between pulses into a digital code. Standard pulses corresponding to the appearance of a signal in a definite pickup can also be converted. A summary table of the technical specifications of the input units is presented: the largest number of converter channels is 512, the pulse repetition frequency reaches 4 Mc, and the smallest channel width of the time converter is 1 nsec.. The output units of the analyzers are designed to provide either analog (on an oscilloscope or automatic recorder) or digital signals (on a dekatron counter, punched tape, or number-printing mechanism). Depending on the number of channels, the analyzers come in three groups: AI-50, AI-100, and AI-2048. The latter group of analyzers has 2048 channels for 18 binary digits each. Two-dimensional and multi-dimensional analyzers were also developed. Work is being done on transistorization of the analyzer circuit

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4023770

blocks. Many of the most important units are constructed in miniaturized-block form. To ensure efficient production of the analyzers, the technological tolerances of their parameters are specified.  
Bibliography, 4 titles. I. B.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

SUB CODE: EE, SD

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3012185

S/2963/63/000/005/0058/0062

AUTHORS: Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Safonov; O. A.; Yefimchik, R. S.

TITLE: Input unit for multichannel registration with parallel address selection

SOURCE: Mnogokanal'nye izmeritel'nye sistemy v yadernoy fizike:  
Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik. Moscow, no. 5, 1963, 58-62

TOPIC TAGS: number to code converter, parallel converter, sequential converter, address unit, address register, pickup matrix, binary flipflop

ABSTRACT: This input unit converts a pickup number into a digital code. It is shown that a parallel type converter is preferred to a sequential type because of its higher speed. Such a converter can be easily combined with the address unit of the recording equipment, provided the elements of the address register are binary flipflops.

Card 1/4 2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012185

The connection between the various equipment pickups and the address register is in the form of a matrix with the pickup outputs grouped in such a way that the address of each pickup in the matrix is determined at the instant of occurrence of a pulse, in terms of two coordinates, each of which is coded in accordance with the computation system used in the address register (binary, decimal, etc.). The operation of the entire equipment is described in detail along with the precautions necessary to prevent false addresses when two sensing elements operate simultaneously and other possible errors. The equipment is particularly useful if the counting rate is low. Another advantage is the fact that the "dead" time is constant for all channels, something difficult to ensure with systems in which several scales are used. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 16Oct63 ENCL: 02  
SUB CODE: NS, SD NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 242

KRASHEVNIKOV, I.S.; KURODIN, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Methods of control of the matrix characteristics of multichannel  
analyzers. Nauch.-tekhn. sborn. Gos. izd-va lit. v obl. atom. nauki  
i tekhn. no.6:93-104 '63 (GUERIKA 17:9)

REKHIN, Ye.I.; PANKRATOV, V.M.; KRASHENINNIKOV, I.S.

Converter of time intervals to digital code. Mnogokan. izm. sist.  
v iad. fiz. no.5:38-57 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KRASHENINNIKOV, I.S.; YELDASHEV, V.V.

Generator of pulses with stable and linearly varying amplitudes.  
Mnogokan. izm. sist. v iad. fiz. no.5:171-172 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

SMOLIN, V.A.; KRASHENINNIKOV, I.S.; LYAPOROV, V.M.; VASIL'YEV, V.M.

Readout operation in the AI-100-1 analyzer. Mnogokan. izm. sist.  
v iad. fiz. no.5:187-190 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

34807-64- EWT(4)/REC(6)-2/PIG-4  
ACCESSION NR. AT50-1690

Pc-4/Pc-4/Px-4/Pk-4/PI-4  
6/31/64/000/001/0058/0076

AUTHORS: Glagolev, V. P., Kudasheninikov, I. S., Kurochkin, S. S.  
Tuchina, A. S., Chernov, P. S., Bal'dokhin, Yu. V.

TITLE: System for the measurements of space-time distributions of  
the intensities of random events. /M/

SOURCE: Vydernoye priporostroyeniye, nauchno-tehnicheskiy sbornik,  
no. 1, 1964, 58-76

TOPIC TAGS: pulse-height analyzer, pulse-time analyzer, space-time  
distribution, random pulses, spectral analyzer

ABSTRACT: The article describes a system for the measurement of  
space-time distributions of radiation intensities or other random  
events. The system permits independent measurements to be made over  
256 channels, and its block diagram is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclo-  
sure. The operating principle consists in transforming the pulses

Card 1/1

L-34897-56  
ACCESSION NR. AT5004666

From each of the 256 pickups into a digital code corresponding to the number of the pickup, and carrying out the subsequent sorting of the information in digital form in the same manner as in standard pulse-height and time analyzers. This generalizes an appreciable part of the apparatus and eliminates the need of separate lines for each pickup. The article describes the pulse preselection blocks, the scintillation pickups used for the particular application, and the AL-256 pulse-height analyzer which serves as the central unit of the equipment. The authors thank V. A. Sidorov and A. G. Khabakhpashov for useful remarks and V. F. Ivanov, A. I. Lebedeva, and Z. B. Aronovskiy for participating in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 18 figures, 8 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCLAS: 01

SUB CODE: NF-EG

NR REF Sovi: 010

OTHER: 007

Card: 2/3

34897-65  
ACCESSION NRY: ACV/KV4666

EXCLOSURE: OF

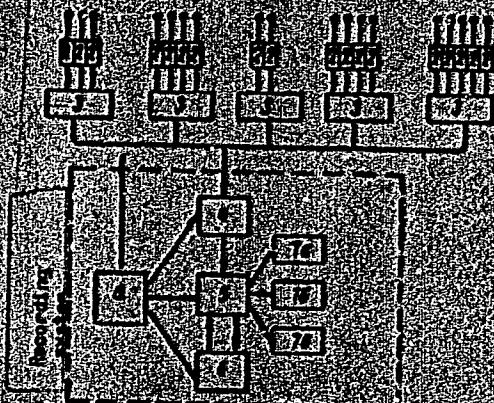


Fig. 1. Block diagram of system.

- 1 - pickup, 2 - electronic amplifier, 3 - pulse preselector,  
4 - input, 5 - ferrite core, 6 - control unit,  
7 - output unit,  
8 - power supply

Card 3/3

L-2485-C5 FMT(1)/EM/(1) - 745  
ACCESSION NR. AT500467

8/3128/64/000/001/007 /0100

AUTHORS: Kuzmin, Yu. N., Alekseenko, S. S., Kurkov, Ye. V.  
Belov, A. F., Pasechnikova, T. P., Yel'dashiev, V. V.

TITLE: Small 128-channel pulse analyzer

SOURCE: Yadernye protsessy v radiofizike i radiohemii, nauchno-tehnicheskii zhurnal, no. 1, 1964, 77-100

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, data recording system, computer element, sequential pulse analysis

ABSTRACT: The article describes a small pulse analyzer, using a new ferrite data recorder, the block diagram of which is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. The main parts are the input unit, the data recorder, the control block, and the data readout blocks. The input unit converts the pulse height into a sequential digital code and does not differ essentially from the standard circuits used for the

Cord 1/4

L 24885-65

ACCESSION NR: AT400466/

purpose. The new type of data recorder has three main features which increase its operating reliability and reduce the volume of the electronic equipment. 1. A single reading winding is used in the sequential access to the number digits, a single amplifier with discriminator, and an arithmetic unit consisting of a single flip-flop only. This increases greatly the operating stability. 2. The possibility of using a half-adder consisting of a single flip-flop likewise reduces the data recorder failure probability. 3. The reliability is also increased through the use of a small number of elements for setting the reading and writing currents and through the absence of an inhibiting current. The data recorder provides for the storage of 128 16-digit numbers, and its construction and operations are briefly described. All the other units are described in some detail. A breadboard of the analyzer was tested and the suitability of the equipment for its purpose (which is not spelled out in the article) is demonstrated. The breadboard measured 362 x 350 x 450 mm and weighed approximately 20 kg. The readout time for a

Card 2/4

L-34885-03

ACCESSION NR: AT5004667

single number is approximately 2 sec and for all the numbers is approximately 4 min. Since half of the channels are filled, the circuitry can be modified so as to reduce the readout time to one-half. A review of earlier attempts to design pulse analyzers that can be suitable for operation under conditions other than in the laboratory, such as in the field or in various industrial plants, is also presented. Origin and date of figures and G formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUMMIT ID: 00

SEARCH: 01

SUB CODES: DV, EC

MR REF Sov: 006

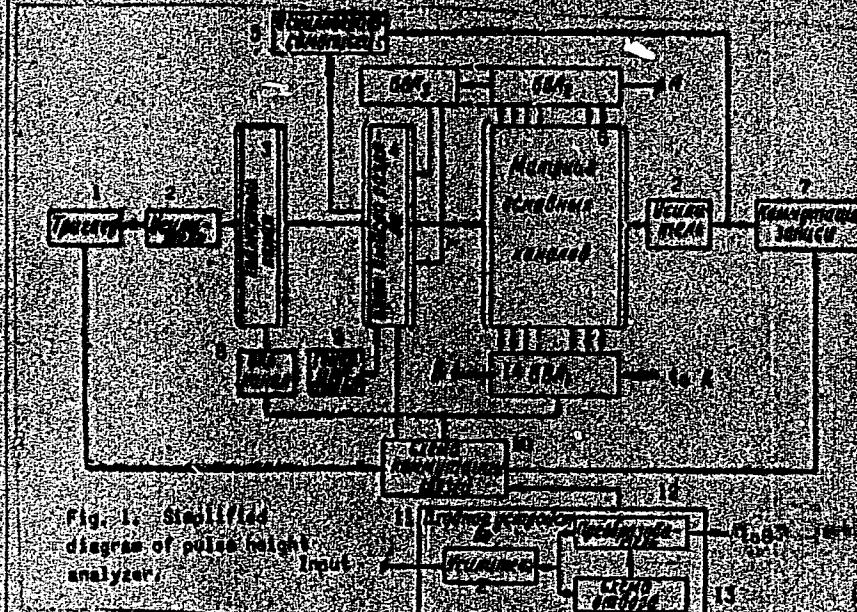
OTHER: 003

Card 3/4

L-34885-65

ACCESSION RR# AL-0004667

ENCLOSURE 01



Cont'd 4/4

- 1 - Video input
- 2 - sync separator
- 3 - color processor
- 4 - digit selection block
- 5 - memory
- 6 - ROM
- 7 - RAM
- 8 - address generator
- 9 - digital logic
- 10 - compare logic
- 11 - input unit
- 12 - converter
- 13 - select circuit
- 14 - address select block

L 45811-66 EMT(d)/EMT(1)/EMP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG  
ACC NR: AR6023256

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/A046/A047

AUTHOR: Kurochkin, S. S.; Belov, A. F.; Belous, A. L.; Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Salichko, V. N.; Rekhin, Ye. I.; Fateyev, V. A.

TITLE: A kit of units and blocks for multichannel and multidimensional analyzers

SOURCE: Ref zh. Fizika, Abs. 3A408

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 63-78

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel analyzer, pulse height analyzer, computer component, computer coding/ BAP amplitude code converter, BVP time code converter, BDP coordinate code converter, BZU memory unit, BAU arithmetic unit, BUU control unit, BZ printer, BZ perforator, BZ tape storage, BO oscilloscope block, BUO oscilloscope control

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the characteristics of a kit of units and blocks for multichannel and multidimensional analyzers. All the units of the kit are matched both with respect to the input and output resistances, accuracy, range of measured quantities, and operating speed. The parameters of the blocks are guaranteed at a temperature  $20 \pm 15^\circ\text{C}$  and a relative humidity  $70 \pm 10\%$ . The blocks are designed for supply voltages  $\pm 6$ ,  $12$ ,  $27$ , and  $100\text{V}$ , with stability  $\pm 0.5\%$ . The kit includes the following: input units, circuits for the accumulation and processing of information, output devices, and power supplies. The parameters of the following units are presented: 1) BAP-5 and BAP-7 pulse amplitude into code converters; 2) BVP-5 time intervals into digital code converters; 3) devices BDP-7 and BDP-8 for the transformation of the coordinates of pickups, targets, samples, etc. into a digital code; 4) BZU-15,

Card 1/2

L 15811-66

ACC NR: AR6023256

7  
BZU-16, BZU-17, BZU-18, BZU-19, BZU-20, BZU-22, and BZU-23 analyzer memory units; 5) BAU-16<sup>6</sup> and BAU-17 arithmetic units; 6) BUU-3, BUU-16, and BUU-17 analyzer control blocks; 7) BZ-15<sup>7</sup> and BZ-22 numbers<sup>8</sup> printers; 8) BZ-17 and BZ-18 perforators; 9) BZ-20 magnetic tape storage; 10) BO-5<sup>9</sup> oscilloscope block, BUO-2-5<sup>10</sup> oscilloscope control block, and a few other devices. A table is presented, in which data on the applications of the listed blocks are summarized. Yu. Semenov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2

L 00840-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) JD  
ACC NR: AR6014104

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/011/0152/0152

AUTHORS: Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Kurochkin, S. S.; Rekhin, Ye. I.; Yeldashev,  
V. V.; Yel'mchik, R. S.; Tuchina, A. S.

57  
B

TITLE: Input devices for multichannel and multidimensional analyzers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 11.32.1333

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 79-103

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized circuit, parameter, analog digital converter

ABSTRACT: Amplitude converters<sup>15</sup> and some peculiarities of their transistorization are examined. When amplitude converters are built with transistors, the main attention is given to increasing their response rate and improving their measuring parameters (linearity and stability of characteristics). The possibility of simultaneous measurement of signals from several detectors is also considered. The parameters of the better transistor amplitude converters, converters of the detector number to digital code, and converters of nano- and microsecond time intervals are given. 12 illustrations. Bibliography of 3 citations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 pb

UDC: 389.621.317.757

L 02341-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) CG/BB

ACC NR: AR6025728

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/A036/A036

AUTHOR: Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Kurochkin, S. S.; Rekhin, Ye. I.; Yeldashev, V. V.;  
Yefimchik, R. S.; Tuchina, A. S.

TITLE: Input devices of multichannel and multidimensional analyzers <sup>71</sup>

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4A364

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i, in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 79-103

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel analyzer, pulse height analyzer, pulse coding, analog digital converter, time interval counter

ABSTRACT: Several different types of converters of information into a code are described. The schematic diagram and the block diagram of a pulse-height -- code converter is presented. Block diagrams are considered for converters of time intervals in the microsecond and nanosecond ranges, and also for a converter of the detector number into a digital code. Peculiarities of each type of converter and their fundamental characteristics are discussed. The maximum attainable accuracies by different conversion schemes are discussed. A summary is presented of the parameters of the better transistorized converters. The influence of the dead time on the work of the converter of the detector number into a code and on the accuracy of time measurements is considered theoretically. Yu. Semenov [Translation of abstract]. <sup>166</sup>

SUB CODE: 09

Final 1/1

L 08329-67

ACC NM AR6033769

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/A029/A029

AUTHOR: Kurochkin, S. S.; Belous, A. L.; Belov, A. F.; Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Rekhin, Ye. I.; Salichko, V. N.

TITLE: Multichannel and multidimensional analyzers AI-1024, AI-2048,  
and AI-4096 33

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7A257

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tehn. konferentsii po yadern. radio-  
elektron. T. 3. Ch. 1 M., Atomizdat, 1965, 171-181

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, computer, multidimensional analyzer /AI-024  
pulse analyzer, AI-2048 pulse analyzer, AI-4096 pulse analyzer, AI-1024-3  
analyzer, AI-1024-2 analyzer, AI-2048-3 analyzer, AI-2048-2 analyzer,  
AI-4096-2 analyzer, AI-4096-3 analyzer

ABSTRACT: A study is made of AI-1024, AI-2048, and AI-4096 pulse analyzers, each of which features modifications. The AI-1024-3, AI-2048-3, and AI-4096-3 analyzers differ from AI-1024-2, AI-2048-2, and AI-4096-2 analyzers in that they have branching control devices and arithmetic devices and permit a more complex processing of information. The analyzers are based upon an active memory core made with ferrite tori with a 16  $\mu$ sec registration cycle, an arithmetic device, a control device on

Card 1/2

L 08329-67

ACC NR: AR6033769

ferrite-type cores, a power supply unit ensuring the standard stabilized voltages  $\pm 6$ ,  $\pm 12$ , and  $\pm 27$  v. Counters of measured processes are used as input units. Analog as well as digital information output is possible. The main characteristics of the analyzers are presented in the form of tables. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2 nat

ACC NR: AR6018980

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/002/B062/B062

AUTHOR: Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Kurochkin, S. S.; Rekhin, Ye. I.; Yeldashev, V. V.;  
Yefimchik, R. S.; Tuchina, A. S.

TITLE: Input devices of multichannel and multidimensional analyzers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat telemekh i vychisl tekhn. Abs. 2B447

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. I, 1964, 79-103

TOPIC TAGS: channel analyzer, pulse height converter, circuit design

ABSTRACT: The characteristics of transistorized pulse height converters (PHC) are examined. The characteristics of measuring the pulse amplitude are described. The parameters of the best models of PHC are given. Various methods of constructing PHC systems are analyzed. The block diagrams and schematic diagrams of individual units of PHC are presented. The circuits of the coordinate converters (CC) of the detector are investigated. The structural diagram of a CC with the use of the matrix method of precoating is given. The errors of CC are analyzed. Batch-produced models of time converters for measuring microsecond and nanosecond time intervals are examined. The block diagrams and characteristics of the time converters are presented. [Translation of abstract] 12 illustrations and bibliography of 3 titles. V. M.

SUB CODE: 09

Card 171

UDC: 681.142.621

ACC NR: AR7004313

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/011/A048/A049

AUTHOR: Kurochkin, S. S.; Belous, A. L.; Belov, A. F.; Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Rekhin, Ye. I.; Salichko, V. N.

TITLE: Principal operating modes of multianalyzers AI-1024, AI-2048, and AI-4096

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 11A378

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 3.  
Ch. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 181-208

Digital analog converter, computer input unit  
TOPIC TAGS: pulse height analyzer, / AI-1024 analyzer, AI-2048 analyzer, AI-4096  
analyzer

ABSTRACT: These analyzers permit several types of measurement, yield information either in analog or in digital form, can process information, and perform simplest checking operations. They permit carrying out rapid time and two-dimensional analyses of the following forms: pulse-height and time analysis in consecutive time intervals, measurement of flux intensity at several points in consecutive time intervals, pulse-height-height analysis, pulse-height-time analysis, time-time analysis, pulse-height analysis of several independent random processes by means of several sensors, time analysis by means of several sensors. The connections required by each type of measurement are made automatically when the suitable input unit is set in. The

Card 1/2

UDC: 658.562:533

ACC NR: AR7004313

analyzer can be started either manually or by an external signal. The analyzer can be stopped either manually, or by an external signal, or by a specified-exposure signal. The exposure can be specified: either by a "live" time, or by a specified number of pulses, or by a specified time lapse. The analog-type information is fed to an oscilloscope and a recorder. A number code taken from a given channel is fed to a register and further (in a potential digital form) is transferred to the oscilloscope control unit where a digital-to-analog converter is located. When the information is fed to the recorder, an integrating unit is also used. The information is fed to the oscilloscope and recorder according to a conventional program. The information is delivered at a rate of 5 or 20 lines per second. After one cycle of information has been completed, the next pulse starts a program of converting the number in the next channel. Check routines are used for checking the normal functioning of the analyzer. Eleven figures. Bibliography of 4 titles. B. U.  
[Translation of abstract]

<sup>18</sup>  
SUB CODE: A09

Card 2/2

KRASHENINNIKOV, L.G.

66208

SOV/146-59-1-1/21

-0(2,0) 16.9500

AUTHORS: Zilitinkevich, S.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,  
Krasheninnikov, L.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent and  
Feygel's, V.Z., Senior Instructor

TITLE: A Device for Noncontact Measurements of Resistance Irregularities  
of Moving Wires

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Priborostroyeniye, 1959,  
Nr 1, pp 3-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics a device was developed for measuring resistance irregularities of wires of 20-150 micron diameter moving at speeds of 1-20 m/min without damaging the insulation. The accuracy of the measurements are  $\pm 0.5\%$  of the resistance of a measured length. The device consists of two basic sections: a) The spooling section and b) the measuring section. In fig.1, a photograph of both sections is shown. The kinematic system of the spooling section is shown in diagram (Fig.2). A D0-50 (1425 rpm) motor is used for driving the spools in combination with a photo-electric tension con-

Card 1/3

4

66203

SOV/146-59-1-1/21

A Device for Noncontact Measurements of Resistance Irregularities of Moving Wires

trol unit which keeps the tension of the wire to be measured at a pre-set level. A counter indicates the length of wire wound from one spool to the other. The measuring section consists of a frequency modulated generator (2 Mc), an indicator unit, a self-recorder, an automation unit, the power supply unit and the measuring unit. The complete circuit diagram of the measuring section is shown in fig.6 (insert). The wire to be measured passes over two current-conducting capacitance electrodes, as shown in fig.4. These electrodes may be considered as capacitors in combination with the wire to be measured. The air gap between the wire and the electrodes as well as insulation of the wire serve as a dielectric. The electrodes are connected to the generator forming an oscillatory circuit with the inductance L. With resonance, the magnitude of current flowing thru the measuring circuit will be at a maximum. With a given voltage, it will depend only on the resistance. By recording the maximum current value, the changes in the resistance of the wire to be measured

Card 2/3

4

66206  
Sov 146-59-1-1/21

A Device for Noncontact Measurements of Resistance Irregularities of Moving  
Wires

may be judged. The generator is tuned in such a manner that its central frequency is equal or close to the natural frequency of the measuring circuit. The output voltage of the generator is stabilized by a feedback circuit. The direct voltage at the anode of the oscillator tube is changed depending upon the hf voltage at the oscillator outlet. The power supply unit consists of six different rectifier circuits. There are 1 photograph, 3 circuit diagrams, 2 diagrams and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION:

Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED:

January 26, 1959

4

Card 3/3

S/146/62/005/003/003/014  
D234/B308

AUTHORS: Zilitinkevich, S.I., Krasheninnikov, I.G. and  
Faygel's, V.Z.

TITLE: An instrument for measuring the resistance of non-insulated wires and its degree of uniformity with respect to length

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 5, no. 5, 1962, 21-29

TEXT: The authors describe a device for securing the measurement of an absolute value of the resistance of consecutive segments of moving wires from 20 microns to 0.3 mm in diameter, as well as its uniformity. The error does not exceed  $\pm 0.1\%$ . The electrical measuring device is described in detail. The instrument has two rewinding devices, one for wire diameters 0.02 to 0.1 mm, velocities 1 to 25 m/min and tensions 5 to 100 g; the other for 0.1 to 0.3, 2 to 50 m/min and 100 to 700 g; the latter is described. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

An instrument for measuring ...

3/146/62/005/003/003/014  
D254/D303

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut technoy mekhaniki i optiki  
(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and  
Optics)

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1961

Card 2/2

KRASHENINNIKOV, M.G.; FILIPPOV, S.I.

Surface reaction and boiling of the metal bath during decarburization.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.5:17-27 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.  
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Surface chemistry)

KRASHENINNIKOV, M.G.; FILIPPOV, S.I.

Mechanism of the nucleation of the gas phase during the oxidation  
of carbon in molten metals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.  
met. 4 no.7:18-25 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.  
(Liquid metals)  
(Gases in metals)